NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1879.

HUSBAND AND WIFE MEET.

A VERY STORMY SCENE AT NARRAGAN-SETT PIER YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

initiations and Recriminations between Gov. Sprague and Mrs. Sprague—The Conk-ling Scandal Referred to—The Father Demands His Children, but the Mother, after the Has Surrendered Them, Follows After to the House-Spending the Night There. NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 14 .- Much excitement was created here this afternoon by a meeting between Gov, and Mrs. Sprague, the est, it is believed, since the occurrence of last Friday. After leaving the house on that occasion, it is asserted that Mrs. Sprague said: will never sleep under the same roof with Mr. Sprague again." It was during the brief interval between Gov. Sprague's drive to the Pier where he met Senator Conkling, and his return to the house, that Mrs. Sprague hastily packed s few necessary articles of clothing and went out the back gate—in the opposite direction to that by which Gov. Sprague was to return—taking her three little girls with her, Willie, the boy, remaining at Canonehet. She went to the Tower Bill Hotel, about a mile from Canonchet, and remained there until the next morning, when she took a train for Providence, Gov. Sprague following by another train. Since her arrival in Providence she has lived in the strictest seclusion in the Narragansett House. She did not, so far as can be learned, see her husband during her stay in Providence, nor did she

have any communication with him, so far as is

known. Gov. Sprague returned to Canonchet on Mon day and again returned to the place yesterday. To-day Mrs. Sprague came to Narragansett Pior accompanied by a friend, Miss Emma Fosdick of Stamford, Conn., and Mr. Thompson, a lawyer, partner of Rowland Hassard, Mr. Thompson drove down to Canonchet to get some clothing for Mrs. Sprague and her children, Mrs. Sprague remaining, meanwhile, in the house of Conductor Hale, near the station. Mr. Thompson was met at Canonchet by Gov. Sprague, who after some conversation, decided to return with the lawyer to Conductor Hale's house. There the husband and wife met in a room with Mr. Thompson, Miss Fosdick, and Mrs. Hale present. A very stormy interview of our followed between Gov. Sprague and his wife. Gov. Sprague began by demanding the return of the three little girls. The Governor was laboring under strong but suppressed excitement during the entire interview. He accused Mrs. Sprague of pol-soning the minds of his children against him and alienating the affections of the boy. Willie, through the influence of the German tutor, Linck. Mrs. Sprague in turn accused her husband of general brutality when under the influence of liquor, and of circulating base and unfounded stories against her character. She said that on more than one occasion she had been in peril of her life from him, referring distinctly to one occasion when he had pointed a loaded pistol at her, threatening to shoot her. Gov. Sprague referred to Senator Conkling's intimacy with Mrs. Sprague, and she repelled any insinuation of wrong doing on her part with great indignation. At last Gov. Sprague said:

"Do you intend to return to Canonchet?" "I fear for my life if I do." she replied. "I never harmed any one," was the Governor's answer, " and you are safe." After many demands on the part of Gov.

Sprague for the return of the chil-dren, and firm refusals on the part of Mrs. Sprague, a consultation was held with Mr. Thompson and with another lawyer, a Mr. Skinner, who had been summoned from the Atlantic House, and it was decided that the children should be surrendered to their father. He placed them in his carriage with their nurse, who had accompanied Mrs. Sprague from Providence, and drove to Canonchet.

Mrs. Sprague was greatly agitated after the departure of her children, and, finally, decided that she would follow them to Canonchet. Accordingly, after nightfall, she was also driven to the splendid mansion which she had left under such and circumstances a week before and within which so many brilliant companies have gathered in the days when the husband and wife were younger in their married life.

Mrs. Sprague was accompanied by Mr. Skinner, who, at her request, remained in the house over night. She was very anxious that Mis Fosdick should also accompany her, butthis the an intimate friend of Mrs. Sprague, and has often before been a visitor to Canonchet. There was another stormy scene in consequence of the Governor's refusal. To-night the house is closed and dark. Mr. Thompson declines to make any state-

ment whatever of the inteview, and all cards are refused at the doors of the house. Mrs. Skinner remains at the Atlantic Hotel.

There have been many reports of an intended divorce suit on the part of Mrs. Sprague, and of a counter suit on the part of the Governor-Mrs. Sprague naming in her petition frequent alleged acts of brutality by the Governor, at times imperilling her life, as well as referring to the temporary insanity of her husband from the effect of continued indulgence in liquor -Gov. Sprague, in his cross petition, making Senator Conkling a co-respondent in allega tions of infidelity-but the meeting to-night may effect an entire change in such inten tions, if they were, indeed, ever entertained.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.
NABBAGANSETT PIER, R. L. Aug. 14.—The morn. ing after the scone at Canonchet, last Friday and the subsequent meeting of ex-Senator Sprague and Senator Conkling in the village, Mrs. Sprague went to Providence for the purpose of consulting her lawyers, wuo are prominent men. This was after declaring that she would never live with her husband again. When Mr. Sprague read the letter published from Mrs. Sprague to-day he declared that it was a tissue of false boods; that so far from keeping her without funds he had but a very short time since given her several thousands of dollars. Mr. Sprague met his wife here to-day and had a stormy inlerview with her, in which he charged her with
having been unfaithful to her vows with some
one whom he refused to name. There is no
mistake at all about this, as it was in the
gresence of witnesses. The Governor took
charge of his children, and said that they should
never again be in the custody of such a woman.
All sorts of rumors prevail here, but they must
be taken with allowance. Friends of Mrs.
Strague assert that the Governor was drunk
whon he made the terrible accusations to-day, but there is the most positive
testimony that not only was he not drunk, but
that he had not even been drinking to-day. It
is true, also, that their interview was a
most unpleasant ons, Mrs. Sprague did not
come here with the object of seeing her
husband but only to make final arrangements
for cellecting at Canonchet what belonged to
ber there and removing her trunks to Providence. Her friends assert that she has consulted the very best legal advice, and that she
did not return to Gov, Sprague's house by their
Mrs. Sprague goes away from here to-morrow. met his wife here to-day and had a stormy in-

Mrs. Sprague goes away from here to-morrow. Mrs. Sprague goes away from here to-morrow, the children remaining with the father.

It is a matter of common rumor here that cov. Sprague did not know of Senator Conkings presence at Canonchet on Friday last until he learned it in the village. The rumor that is most current, and one that is partially corroberated, is that Gov. Sprague arrived at Canonchet late at light and immediately retired. His presence was only known to the servants. He breakfasted alone, if he breakfasted at Canonchet late at late the forenoon appeared in the village. He was at Billington's restaurant a mile, and then went to a sort of club house mown as "The Studio." He spent some time fiere, and the report is that here he learned that Senator Conkling was at Canonchet. One vertice is at Canonchet, and that Gov. Sprague as at Canonchet, and that Gov. Sprague that the Senator had been there a day or two, the Governor, with an expression of wrath, at ones when he came. Being told two, the Governor, with an expression of wrath, at ones started for Canonchet, apparently very ladigmant. While in this state of mind, the

first person he saw at Canonchet was the German Professor; and, already irritated, he stopped long enough to have the encounter with Prof. Linck. This over, he next sought and found Senator Conkling. Every one who saw Gov. Sprague last Friday says that he was perfectly sober.

MRS. SPRAGUE'S EXPLANATION.

Bitter Allusions to Gov. Sprague-Senato Conkling's Visit to Canonchet.

From the Providence Journal. The following extract from a private letter written by the wife of ex-Senator William Sprague to a friend has been presented to us for publication. It scarcely need be said here that we deeply regret that any exigency should have arisen which seems to any person to de-mand or warrant the publication of a statement of such a painful nature:

of such a painful nature:

As you must have surmised, Gov. Sprague's dissolute life and dissipated habits long age interrupted our marital relations, though I have striven hard through untold humiliation and pain to hide from the world, for my children's sakes, the true condition of a blighted, miserable domestic life.

About a year ago, even this poor semblance abruptly culminated, after a disgraceful orgic and arrest at Nantasket Beach, with the circumstances of which many people in Rhode Island are not unfamiliar.

I then sought, with my little girls, the neighborhood of old friends, and the shelter of my honored father's former home. There, dwelling almost within the shadow of his tomb. I felt more secure, less unprotected.

Here kindly sympathy sought me out, and though covert malice pointed some censorious comments, relief came, and our circumscribed means were adequate to our simple and quiet mode of life.

Gov. Sprague's irregularities having been visited upon him by the trustee adequate to a surprise transport of the property of

comments, relief came, and our circumscribed means were adequate to our simple and quiet mode of life.

Gov. Sprague's irregularities having been visited upon him by the trustee administering his embarrassed cetate, the contribution toward the maintenance of myself and children, without a word of explanation to me, was suddenly cut down to a palpably inadequate sum. Even this was remitted but for a few months; then, owing to a complete rupture between Gov. Sprague and the trustee, all remittances ceased, and for six months past no money has been contributed toward the maintenance of his family or household by Gov. Sprague. In addition to greater wrongs, trades people to whom he was indebted have been urgent in their demands for payment, but he gave no heed to the indebtedness, even answering, when pressed by me to find a way to meet these just domands and relieve me of importunities, that "I must look to my powerful Washington friends for aid," and, to my deep distress and mortification, permitted, after a long delay, a bill for carriage hire for his mother's use, during a visit to me in Washington, to be paid by the gentleman who had recommended to us the stable from which the carriage was hired.

This and other more unmanly exhibitions have been incidental to the past year, while the brutality of recent events—repetitions of similar scenee of violence and outrage enacted in former years—has finally driven us from the door, and filled the public prints of the country with a scandal too cruel to be endured without redress.

Gov. Sprague's causeless and shameful per-

goor, and filled the public brints of the country with a scandal too cruel to be endured without redress.

Gov. Sprague's causeless and shameful persecution of the children's teacher is literally true, as he tells the story, the real animus being, as confessed, Gov. Sprague's unwillingness to be subjected to the restraint at the table, and in the household observances, of the constant presence of a gentleman.

The attempt to complicate Mr. Conkling with this matter is absurd. The two men never met. I believe, have never seen each other.

Gov. Sprague's indecent affront to the guests in the house was most gross and without excuse. Mr. Martin, whom I had met in a very precarious condition of health, en route for Narragansett Pler. I induced to go to Canonehet for quiet and good nursing. He was removed under Gov. Sprague's threats of "murder to be done," at the imminent risk of his life.

Mr. Conkling was, of course, as unconscious as I that Gov. Sprague's threats of "murder to be done," at the imminent risk of his life.

Mr. Conkling was, of course, as unconscious as I that Gov. Sprague's threats of "murder to be the ragic role of the injured husband; for, at their last meeting, not long since, Gov. Sprague had sought from Mr. Conkling not only legal counsel, but accepted at his hand a favor, such as only the friendliest confidence could warrant.

In his determination to overthrow Mr. Chafee

such as only the friendilest confidence could warrant.

In his determination to overthrow Mr. Chafee as trustee, and hoping to join forces with the creditor interest to drive him from his poet, Gov. Sprague had carried away from the counting room of A. & W. Sprague the books of the Quithick Company, refusing to return them.

Mr. Chafee in turn refused, until these books were returned, to permit Gov. Sprague to hold any business relations with the concern, and, of course, refused to permit him to draw any money.

of course, refused to permit him to draw any money.

This was the situation of affairs which, by coming to Rhode Island, I had hoped, through some influence or other brought to bear on Gov. Sprague, to help to set right, and to secure, by some means, a maintenance for the four children, for whose wants and education I have been and am now bearing the undivided burden.

A conference with counsel employed by the firm achieved no results. Prof. Linck, under a contract with me for three months, was neither

firm achieved he results. Prof. Linck, under a contract with me for three months, was neither permitted to perform his duties nor paid and dismissed. We had no estensible means for living at Canonchet without incurring additional indebtedness, to which I refused to be a tarty. In this awaward and painful dilemma, I requested Mr. Conkling, who had already been consulted by Mr. Sprague, and upon whose judgment and advice I have safely relied in my own matters, to see Gov. Sprague and try to ascertain what point there was in this proposed programme of opposition, and what results were likely to follow that would benefit or provide for the children. Mr. Conkling stopped at Canonchet for this purpose, and was swaiting Gov. Sprague's return to seek an interview with him, when the now notorious outbreak occurred.

If any hostile words were exchanged between Mr. Conkling and Gov. Sprague at Canonchet,

curred.

If any hostile words were exchanged between Mr. Conkling and Gov. Sprague at Canonchet, they alone know what they were, for no one else heard them.

What transpired in the village I do not know beyond what is reported in the sensational accounts given in the newspapers.

WHAT GOV. SPRAGUE SAYS. From the Chicago Tribune NABRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 12.—Your cor-respondent is personally acquainted with ex-Gov. Sprague. He was at the latter's residence last evening, when the following conversation

Decurred: Visitor-Your trouble with Mr. Conkling is he talk of the whole country.
Mr. Sprague—I am not surprised.
Visitor—Did you command him to leave this

Mr. Sprague—I did, and I ought to have done so before.
Visitor—Have you had any personal difficulty
with Prof. Linek, who has been teaching music

Visitor—Have you had any personal difficulty with Prof. Linck, who has been teaching music in your family?

Mr. Sprague—None whatever. So far as I know Linck is a gentleman and a decent man. Conkling is neither.

Visitor—Will you be offended if I ask you if you had been drinking previous to your recontre with Mr. Conkling?

Mr. Sprague—So that is part of the story now. Is it? Well, I tell you, honestly, I had not a drop of wine or other liquor in fac all the time. I was he.

I was he.

I been I should not have given Conkling five minutes to leave the premises.

Visitor—Once more, Mr. Sprague, will you say explicitly that you ordered Mr. Conkling to quit this house, and threatened to shoot him if he did not immediately comply?

Mr. Sprague—That is precisely what I did.

Visitor—Shall you publish any statement of the affair over your signature?

Mr. Sprague—I shall not.

Mr. Sprague did not ask whether this conversation was to be published, and no pledge was given to him that it should not be. His statements are given verbatim.

FISHER GOING TO ELMIRA

Laconic and Haughty Replies to Clerk Hall Previous to the Sentence.

Charles G. Fisher, son of ex-Supreme Court Judge and ex-District Attorney Fisher of Washington, and formerly a lieutenant in the United States army and an Assistant District Attorney of the District of Columbia, in the latter office rendering valuable assistance to the Washington Ring, stood yesterday at the bar of the General Bessions to receive his sentence. He was even more carefully attired than usual, and seemed unmoved. Judge Gildersleeve said that he must deny the motion for a new trial. "Fisher," Clerk Hall now said, "you have been convicted of obtaining money under false protences, in giving a forged check for \$82.70 to Manager Adams of the Metropolitan Hotel on the 15th of April. What is your age?"

"Twenty-nine," was Fisher's haughty answer.

the 15th of April. What is your age?

"Twenty-nine," was Fisher's haughty answer.

"Where did you last live?"

"In Wyoming, Del."

"What is your trade?"

"Sir.," Fisher answered icily, "my profession is that of a lawyer." [Laughter.]

"What have you now to say as to why judgment should not be pronounced against you?"

Clerk Hall continued.

Fisher was about to speak, but his lawyer touched his arm, and whispered to him to be silent.

"Fisher." Judge Gildersleeve said, "I have given much thought as to what punishment I should impose upon you. I have come to the conclusion that leniency may not be thrown away in your case. I shall send you where you may regain nabits of industry and so move toward reformation. I sentence you to the Elmira Heformatory."

TAMMANY MEN AT NIAGARA

LOUDLY REPEATING THAT THEY WILL NOT VOTE FOR GOV. ROBINSON.

Yet Talking About a Compromise in the In-terests of Party Harmony—The Outlook on the Eve of the State Committee Meeting. NIAGARA FALLS, Aug. 14.—The Tammany missionaries who quitted New York last night to attend the meeting of the State Committee to be held here to-morrow arrived this morn-ing, and, greatly to their disappointment, found that none of the rural Democrats with

whom they were to labor in the cause had yet put in an appearance. There were few inci-dents worthy of note in the trip here. The Hon. John Kelly was in close consultation almost all of the way with ex-Police Commissioner Nichols. The venerable Thos. Dunlap. Luke Cozans, and lesser lights in Tammany were oc-casionally granted a brief audience, and they were unanimous in the expression of their de-termination that they would not vote for Lucius Robinson for Governor. At Schenectady Coro-ner Woltman, ex-Senator Thos. Creamer, ex-Alderman Tuomey, and Arrears of Tax Collect tor Gale boarded the train. The latter took possession of a part of the section which had been allotted to Mr. Kelly, and from that time until the party reached here he monopolized the Chief's attention almost to the entire exclusion of the rest of the statesmen. There was a slight commotion shortly after leaving Poughkeepsie, caused by Lucky Grady's capturing from Fire Commissions Gorman a small flask containing a reddish liquid. It was the only flask on the train, and after Lucky Grady had relieved the sufferings of a few of his friends the contents were exhausted, which caused great mourning. Lucky Grady, to his credit, did not take any of the panacea himself, but freely gave it to his suf-fering co-missionaries, accompanied with co-plous doses of anti-Bobinson eloquence. After breakfast the Tammany braves broke up into

breakfast the Tammany braves broke up into small parties and went sight seeing. The Hon. John Kelly, ex-Police Commissioner Nichols, ex-Senator Cramer, and Chief Baggage Smasher Ed, Gale took a carriage and drove over to Goat Island. They discussed at length the situation, and at length Mr. Nichols offered the following resolution as a test to show that the Democracy of the city were united:

Resolved. That under no circumstances will the Democracy of the city of New York vote for Lucius Robinson as a candidate for the effice of Governor. In saying this we are not to be understood as attempting to dictate to the Democrats of the State, but to simply avow that to support such a nomination would involve a sacrifice of all manhood and honor, and that such a sacrifice we are unwilling, under any circumstances, to make.

Senator Creamer, who was recently without Senator Creamer, who was recently without the fold of Tammany, but has again been taken into full communion, supported the resolution in one of his happiest speeches, and offered the following as a further resolution:

Resolved. That the position of the Democracy of the city of New York, as act forth by our worthy and recognized leader, the Hon. John Kelly, meets with our heartlest approval, and to the carrying out of his programme we pledge our lives our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

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The resolutions were adopted unanimously,
Mr. Kelly, for obvious reasons, declining to
vote upon Mr. Creamer's resolution.

Assemblymen Grady, Rollahan, Seebacher,
and Coroner Woltman walked over the suspension bridge into the Queen's dominion,
where Coroner Woltman offered the following: Remired, That we, the Democracy of the city of New York, cannot consistently vote for Lucius Robinson for Governor of the State of New York.

Tors, cannot consistently vote for Lacius Robinson for Governor of the State of New York.

Lucky Grady proposed, as an amendment, to insert after the word consistently the words "with our honor and manhood." Upon this he made a long speech, pronouncing Gov. Robinson a renegade to the Democratic party.

Justice Duffy, ex-Justice Quinn, Alderman Roberts, and ex-Alderman Purroy rode down to the whiripool rapids and discussed the situation with much earnestness. Ex-Justice Quinn proposed the following resolution, which was unanimously sdopted:

Resired, That we view with alarm the attempts of certain renegade Democrats to crush the Democracy of the city of New York, as represented by our honored leader, the person of Gov. Lucius Robinson, we recomplished the person of Gov. Lucius Robinson, we recomplished the of these conspirators against our city and party, not that we, the Democracy of the city of New York, will never again vote to make him Governor of this State.

Senators Hogan, Frederick Smyth, Luke Coz-

again vote to make him Governor of this State.

Senators Hogan. Frederick Smyth, Luke Cozans, and Park Commissioner Lane rode over to the burning spring. They were unanimous in the opinion that a great crisis had come upon the Democratic party, and that the time had also come for the Democracy of the city to rise in its might and crush out the enemies who were seeking to destroy Tammany Hall. Senator Hogan offered the following:

Rosshad That we the Democracy of the city of New York will, under no circumstances, vote for Lucius Rossnon for Governor of the State of New York. In doing the first of the State of

our senuments, and we mean business.

Mr. Smyth spoke eloquently in favor of the adoution of the resolution. Mr. Cozans desired to offer an additional resolution, pleading for the harmony and union of all factions in the interest of the great Democratic party, but his resolution was rejected by a vote of 3 to 1, and Mr. Hogan's resolution was then adopted.

Ex-Alderman Tuomey, Aldermen Carroll and Cavanash, and ex-Assemblyman William Kirk stood on the spot where the tower used to be, overlooking the Horseshoe falls, and indignantly discussed the situation. Alderman Cavanach offered the following, which was adopted without debate:

Resolution That consistently with our manhood and

without debate:

Resolved. That consistently with our manhood and honor, the Democracy of the city of New York cannot and will not vote for Lucius Robinson for Governor of

Fire Commissioner Gorman, Park Commissioner Lane, Alderman Carroll, and William Mallory met in Convention in Prospect Park, and adopted a similar resolution. In fact, there is the utmost harmony on this point between the seven Tammany members of the State Committee and the thirty or forty missionaries who have accompanied them here.

In the night about filty more missionaries are expected, and to-morrow ageneral assault will be made upon the Robinson-Tiden members of the Committee, and any missionaries they bring along with them. The State Committee does not meet until to-morrow, and its duty is supposed to be simply to fix the time and place for holding the State Convention. Why this should require the attendance of so many politicians cannot be readily understood. Inquiry of the few committeemen who had arrived this evening developed the fact that there was very little stress put upon the place of meeting by either faction, though the Hobinson wing will undoubtedly name either Saratoga or Albany, while the anti-Robinson men will prefer either Rochester or Syracuse. This question may be determined entirely by personal preferences of the committeemen, but there are rumors and other with the stress of the committeemen, but there are rumors and there was a series of the committee by 18 to 13. It is now asserted that two of the Committee have changed front, and will oppose Tammany Hall. These two committeemen are said to be Mr. Ferguson of Franklin County and Mr. Beach of Crange County. I have the best of authority for saying that the former has appointed Superintendent of Public Works Clark to act as his proxy in the meeting of the Committee, of the position that Mr. Clark occupies in this fight there can be no question. Leading representatives of Tammany Hail at his intraction, the committee, of the position that Mr. Clark occupies in this fight there can be no question. Leading representatives of Tammany Hail in threatening to bolt the nomination of Gov. Robinson. a resolution in the Committee, it is said to hi

sionally it is whispered that as Tammany objects only to Gov. Robinson, it is not without the range of the possibilities that Mr. Tilden may step into the arena and take the nomination. I asked two Tammany men what they would do in the event of such a conlingency, which will support Mr. Tilden, "though the dose would be a bitter one. But we har no man except Lucius Robinson."

Late trains to-night brought in a large number of politicians and all the members of the State Committee. There is much talk of efforts to harmonize, especially among the anti-Robinson faction, and to agree upon a ticket that will be satisfactory to both factions. Both sides begin to realize that unless Tammany is secured defeat is certain. To-morrow will tell whether or not a restoration of harmony is possible.

A WOMAN'S MISTAKE

The Arrest of a Well-Known Real Estat

Philip Weidersen, a man well-known at the Real Estate Exchange in Broadway, and who is frequently seen at sales of real estate was arrested last evening by Deputy Sheriff Bernard McQuade. Weldersen was locked up in Ludlow street jail in default of \$1,400 bail. His face is familiar to all real estate agents. At the instance of Lawyer Alfred Steckler of Centre street, an order of arrest was granted by Judge James B. Sheridan of the Marine Court on the 3d inst., for Weidersen, and, according to the deputy sheriff, Weidersen kept out of the way until last evening. Then he was discovered in lower Broadway. Weldersen was highly indignant when taken into the Sheriff's office and his excitement increased when he found that he must spend a night in jail. The case is

indignant when taken into the Sheriff's office, and his excitement increased when he found that he must spend a night in jail. The case is one so peculiar and so exasperating that the whole matter is to be presented to the Grand Jury by Lawyer Steekler.

Mrs. Sophia Frischkorn was the proprietor of a lodging house at 108 East Broadway. She valued the furniture and good will of the place at \$1.500. On the Shot January last she advertised in the Staats Zeitsen that she desired to sell out. On the following day Weiderson visited her, and expressed a willingness to purchase the establishment for willingness to purchase the establishment for all that he expected, of course, to could a commission for securing the purchase. Mrs. Fischkorn agreed to give him five see Would not explain this arrangement to explain this arrangement to the could not explain this arrangement to the long at the first this force and was possessed of property in the Eastern District of deeds and other papers and a deed of property in the name of Hartman. Or the lith day of January we called upon the with Hartman, and Weidersen said that he would give \$1,200 for the place, \$200 in ninety days on a note and a \$1,000 nortgage on the house at \$40 East Seventy-fifth street. He stid that he would give \$1,200 for the place, \$200 in ninety days on a note and a \$1,000 nortgage on the house at \$40 East Seventy-fifth street. He stid that he would give \$1,200 for the place, \$200 in ninety days on a note and a \$1,000 nortgage on the house at \$40 East Seventy-fifth street. He stid the property and declared the health of the property are supporte

Broadway. Hartman was then out of employment, and Weidersen said that he wished him to attend to the place. An agreement was made, in which Hartman was to receive one-half of the profits. Mrs. Frischkorn wanted \$1,500 for the pace, but Hartman thought that \$1,000 was enough. After much talk she agreed to accept \$1,200. On the way to Mrs. Frischkorn's house Weidersen said that he was in trouble, owing to having signed a bond for \$2,000, and that he could not possess any property in his own name. He asked Hartman to take the title of the property in Seventy-fifth street in his name, and to this proposition Hartman gave his assent. On the 18th of January Weidersen transferred the property in Seventy-fifth street to Hartman, who thereupon took possession of Mrs. Frischkorn's house. Hartman attended to the business of this lodging house for three months, taking in about \$300 over and above all expenses, and this money was turned over to Weidersen. On the 18th of April, Hartman retired without receiving any of the profits. Mrs. Frischkorn, through the manipulations of Weidersen, is left penniless. All the furniture has been sold by him, and she has nothing to show for years of hard work.

ACROSS BUZZARD'S BAY.

Dashing into Vineyard Haven and on to Onk Bluffs, and Off Again.

OAK BLUFFS, Mass., Aug. 14 .- There was rattling southwest breeze to-day, and the aquatron made a splendid run to Oak Bluffs. At about 10 A. M. the fleet got under way and ran down the harbor to Clark's Point, where they awaited the starting gun from the flagship. The squadron was reduced to 16, several having tarried : Newport and New Bedford. A gun at ! A. M. sent the fleet off. It was a 108C-ender across Buzzard's Bay to Quick's Hole, and the sloops generally housed topmasts turned in reefs, and made ready for a lively beat to windward. The small schooners ploughed along under lower sails, only making contained by pretty heavy weather of it. It was a day for the big keel schooners, which generally kept clubs below, but set their jib-headed

aday for the big keel schooners, which generally kept clubs below, but set their jub-headed topsails.

At II:30 all had settled down to their work. The Estelle had a good lead, gained, however, it must be said to the credit of the others, by starting nearly a mile in advance. Following her were the Wanderer, the Dreadnaught, the Phantom, the Rambler, and the Dauntless, and strung out at intervals within a mile's radius, just to leeward of the Dauntless, were the Cilo and the Nettle. Among the sloops the Niantic was in advance considerably of the Vision, having started ahead of her. The Visen was alone in her class and ahead of the Vision and the Volante and the Psyche. Keel sloops were having a hot contest in the rear of the fleet. It was a quick and inspiriting sail across Buzzard's Bay, with scuppers under and wet decks for the smaller craft. None of them could fetch Quick's Hole, and preceded by the Estelle at III:40, they went about in succession on the port tack, in order to get to windward far enough to weather the Red Buoy in Quick's Hole-Lilin Quick's Hole the Estelle had to make two extra tacks to weather the Red Buoy in Quick's Hole-Lilin Quick's Hole the Estelle had to make two extra tacks to weather the Red Buoy in Quick's Hole-Lilin Quick's Hole the Estelle had to make two extra tacks to weather the Dory, and this gave the Dreadnaught and the Wanderer opportunity to pass her.

Once through the passage and into Vineyard Sound, the cruise was to the eastward, and all lifted sheets and ran up jib topsalls. The Dreadnaught started off in the lead like a racehorse, followed in the order named by the Wanderer, the Estelle, the Rambler, the Phantom, the Intrepid the Niantic, the Pauntless, the Cilo, the Madeleine, the Nottle, the Visen, the Vision, the Volante, the Psyche, and the Mistral. The fleet bowled quickly along Pasque and Naushon Islands, and soon West Chop and bior's maintopmast and head of mizzenmast were can'ied away, and the accident disabled her utterly.

All hauled on a Wind off West Chop a

THE FAT MEN'S STILL HUNT. SUCCESSFULLY ENCOUNTERING THE WILY CLAM IN HIS LAIR.

The Great Bake and Feast at Gregory's Point, on the Sound-How Near the Heavy Weights Came to Losing Their Dinner. When the steamer Laura M. Starin moved way from her last landing at Broome street and the East River at 11 o'clock yesterday morning she was an hour late, and was, proba

bly, as heavily laden as she had ever been since she was launched. Not that she had on board a

very heavy cargo, but with 163 members of the

Fat Men's Association and Clam Bake Society she had to carry a tolerably heavy burden. She was bound for Gregory's Point, Norwall Conn., where her passengers were to partake of an enormous clam bake, and at quarter past two she arrived at her destination without accident, a pilot, accompanied by his wife and child, taking her through the narrow, shallow, and

circuitous passage that leads to the pier.

Already some three hundred passengers were on the grounds eagerly awaiting the opening of the colossal clam bake, which could be seen covered by its sea weed and canvas cloth, by the passengers of the steamboat when the vessel

was two miles away.

The bake was peculiar in this particular: it was cooked in galvanized wire baskets, each holding enough for two guests with extravagantly good appetites; for three if they were not more than ordinary; and in a few shamefully exceptional instances for only one. Blue tickets and brown tickets were furnished at the same price, but the difference was that the brown tickets had to be purchased at New Haven, Norwalk and New York, and admitted holders sooner than those who held blue tickets, purchased on the grounds, were allowed to enterchased on the grounds, was elected Perseldent. He weighs 396 pounds, and has presided over the club when he weighed even more than he does now. But his great size is the only thing about him that indicates age, for his face is like that of a boy. B. W. Mapies, 227 pounds, was elected Secretary and Treasurer, and the Vice-Presidents were H. Bush, 411 pounds; C. W. Bradley, 311; Patrick Murphey, 278; J. E. Wheeler, 275; James Heatherton, 255; William H. Riley, 225; L. R. Kerr, 222; Theodore M. Ansdale, 220; Andrew Hull, 220; William Turner, 216; W. B. Sharp, 215; and Charles Warren, a boy of 18 of New York, who had reached the promising weight of 279 pounds.

Among the other heavy weights were James Norton, 350 pounds; D. McCormiek, 308; H. H. Covert, 300; J. Kline, 320; R. S. Roy, 293; and H. Lawton, 253.

As soon as the preliminary business had been disposed of Mr. Bradley, the retiring Fresident, presented the cane of the club to Mr. Perkins, his successor. It was a wakking stick, perhaps more remarkable for solidity than for beauty, and might have formed a fitting staff for Golida. But it had a solid gold band running around the handle and down the stick for, perhaps more remarkable for solidity than for beauty, and might have formed a fitting staff for Golida. But it had a solid gold band running around the handle and down the stick for, perhaps, six inches, and on this was engraved the names of the different members who have been Presidents o more than ordinary; and in a few shamefully exceptional instances for only one. Blue tickets

iriends had appointed him to fill, and, above all, he would try to increase his weight to 400 pounds.

Before the election of officers had been completed a waiter knocked at the door and announced that an unruly crowd had broken the ropes surrounding the space in which the Fat Men's provisions were served, and were devouring the food. Most of the fat men rushed out to redeem their seats and such of the victuals as remained, by force of arms, but some of them remained in the committee room, and requested their friends, who were making their way out, to send them word when a table was vacant. But the desired communication never came, and, after waiting for half an hour, the members in the committee room ordered three bottles of brandy, drank it, and marched in a condition of hunger and animosity, to the dining room. There the retiring President finding that the dinner had, for the most part, been consumed, went out to get a bottle of brandy to supplement the rather poor meal remaining, and on his return found that a stranger had taken his seat. He argued with the stranger, and assured him, in a friendly way, that his remaining any longer in that place would insure his being pitched into the sea, and another and a bigger stranger at the opposite side of the table, told the ex-President that he did not like to see a man making a heg of himself; upon which the ex-President seized every ear of corn within his reach and petied the stranger with suchygor that the latter withdrew, saying he was not accustomed to associate with such persons.

After dinner, a number of small boys assembled around the enclosure and enjoyed the remainder of the feast, which was given to them, far more than the persons for whom it had been originally intended had enjoyed the remainder of the feast, which was given to them, far more than the persons for whom it had been originally intended had enjoyed the remainder of the feast, which was given to them, far more than the persons for whom it had been originally intended and of his policy.

been originally intended had enjoyed it in its entirety.

Throughout the day gamblers made a rich harvest upon the grounds of Mr. Dorlon's hotel, and one of them, with a roulette table, went on board the Laura M. Starin and piled his trade until New York was reached at 9 o'clock.

CRUSHED BETWEEN CARS.

Five Persons Killed in a Collision on the At-

lantic City Narrow Gauge Road, PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.-At 24 o'clock this afternoon a special excursion train of nine cars on the Atlantic City Narrow Gauge Railroad started from Philadelphia for Atlantic City with about three hundred passengers. A freight train was coming up from Atlantic City. which it was expected would be passed at Clementon by the excursion train. When nearing clementon, the excursion train was heard advancing at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and the engineers of both trains saw each other and whistled down brakes at about the same time. The freight train slowed considerably, but the excursion train was going at the rate of about fitteen miles an hour when the engines struck one another. There is an embankment of about nine feet in length where the accident occurred, and the freight train was partly knocked over it. The excursion train remained on the track. Both engineers and fremen on the locomotives, jumped off their engine before the collision occurred, and escaped injury. When the whistle blow, the conductor on the excursion train rushed to one of the brakes as did also the brakemen. The nine cars of the train were considerably damaged, and the platforms of most of them were smashed. The conductor, two brakemen, a deaf mute boy, and a newsman, who were standing upon the platforms, were almost instantly killed, being jammed in between the cars. Two of the passengers in the cars were slightly hurt.

There was very great excitement in the cars when the collision occurred, women screamed, when the collision occurred women screamed, when the collision occurred women screamed and it was with difficulty task up. Clementon, the excursion train was heard ad-

There was very great excitement in the cars, when the collision occurred; women screamed, when the collision occurred; women screamed, and it was with difficulty that the prevented from jumping out of the windows. After the train had stopped, the men were compelled to get out through the windows and drag the women and children after them in the same way. Two hours after the accident occurred trains arrived, and a number of the passenger took a train for the seashore. Others took the train which brought them to the city shortly after 8 o'clock this evening. The engine of the passenger train was completely smashed Nobody was injured on the freight train. There were two physicians on the train, who rendered all the assistance possible, and physicians from the city went down to aid them. The road was blocked for about two hours.

The dead jwere taken to Camden at about 8 o'clock, and are now in the Coroner's office. The news of the accident created considerable excitement in the city, and the relatives of many of the excursionists gathered at the narrow gauge ferry in order to ascertain whether their friends were safe.

The names of the killed are as follows: A. E. Worthington, conductor; E. Wood, brakeman; J cob Deginther, brakeman; J. Smith, nows agent; Charles Schoal, a deaf mute.

The track was not thoroughly cleared until about 11 o'clock to-night, passengers going down and coming up being transferred around the wreek.

The cause of the accident appears, on inquiry,

down and coming up being transferred around the wreek.

The cause of the accident appears, on inquiry, to have been gross carciessness on the part of some of the Camden officers of the road. The train orders sent to the freight conductor were so improperly worded that they were misconstrued. Owing to the reticence of the railroad people, it was impossible to learn to-night who was directly responsible for the catastrophe, An inquest will be held to-morrow.

Federmerer and his Wheelbarrow. When Federmeyer, the French Theelbarrow

man, retired from the track in the American Institute Rink at 8:50 Wednesday night he had scored 257% miles Rink at 8:50 Wednesday night he had scored 257% miles. How as suffering from inflammation in the right less, which kept thin from the frack until 4.6% yesterday afternoon. Its then went on and walked until 10 o'clock, scoring from the state of the state. It is state of the stat BISHOP ODENHEIMER'S DEATH.

His Important Trust while yet he was To

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 14.—The Right Rev. William Henry Odenhelmer, D. D., Bishop of Northern New Jersey, died this afternoon, about 3 o'clock, in Burlington, New Jersey. He was born Aug. 11, 1817, in Philadelphia His father, John Odenheimer, was a merchant in that city. The son, at the age of 19 years, wa

graduated from the University of Pennsylvania

deivering the valedictory. He immediately be came a candidate for holy orders, and entered the General Theological Seminary of New York, from which he was graduated at the age of 22. At this time he was or-dained deacon by Bishop Onderconk of Pennsylvania, and he was made assistant to the Rev. Dr. De Lancy, rector of St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia. Six months later Dr. De Lancy was made Bishop of Western New De Lancy was made Bishop of Western New York, and his young assistant, who was only a deason, was chosen his successor as rector of St. Peter's. He was too young to be ordained minister and instituted rector. He sorved until the fall of 1841, when he arrived at the age of 24, and was ordained and instituted. His administration of the parish was notably successful. In 1836 the University of Pennsylvania conferred the degree of D. D. upon him. In May, 1859, the Rev. Dr. Odenheimer was chosen the third Bishop of New Jersey, to succeed Bishop Doane, father of the present Bishop Doane, of Albany. Bishop Odenheimer was consecrated at a meeting of the General Convention held in Richmond, Va., the following October. When, in 1874, it became necessary to divide the diocese of Northern New Jersey, comprising the seven northern counties of the State. He came to Newark to reside. About this time his health began to fall, and Bright's disease of the kidneys rapidly developed. The Bishop went to England, where he remained six months, and returned much improved. He performed his active duties in his diocese until about a year ago, when he retired to his old home in Burlington. Last Sunday was his sixty-second birthday. The deceased Bishop was a fine classical scholar, and was recently married, and is an artist in Paris. One of the latest occasions of his appearing in public was at the trial in New York of Bishop McCoekry of Michigan, on the charge of immorality. He was then very feeble. York, and his young assistant, who was only

TRYING TO WRECK A PAST TRAIN. Confessing His Criminal Purpose, and Saying that He Wanted to Gain Notoriety.

BUFFALO, Aug. 14 .- An attempt was made

few mornings ago to wreck the fast New York express on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, about four miles east of Angola. The obstruction, a heavy tie, was discovered by the engineer of a freight train, and was removed just in time to prevent a disaster.

A man was found at Angola who claimed to have seen two men place the tie on the track, and he was visited by a detective. He said that he was without money, and was tramping to Newcastle. He lay down to sleer by the side of the track, and while there, he

tramping to Newcastle. He lay down to sleep by the side of the track, and while there, he says, he heard two men concerting a diabolical plot to wreck the coming passenger train. It was then about midnight. One of the men said: "I will be —— if I don't get even with the railroad company by putting ties on the track and ditching the train."

The men then put the obstructions upon the track and hid themselves near by to wait for the train. Locke, the man who tells the story, says he then climbed over the fence and went through the woods to the first cross roads and returned to the track. The passenger train was coming, and, taking off his coat, he waved it in the air, expecting to attract the attention of the engineer. The engineer failed to see the signal, and the train thundered by, going, as Locke believed, to destruction. He ran up the track to Angola, and breathlessly told his experience to the station agent, who notified the authorities in this city.

The officer locked upon Locke's story as a fabrication, and Locke was put under arrest and brought to this city. To-day he sent for Detective Battles, and confessed to having put the tie on the track himself, with the hope of wrecking the train. He said that after the train appeared in sight he became terribly frightened, and tried to flag it; but it was then too late. Locke says he intended to commit the crime in order to become notorious, to get caught, and sent to prison for life. He was tired of living on nothing; but he had not sufficient courage to take his own life. The prisoner is an ugity locking man. This afternoon he was i ten before Justice Wilcox in Angola, where he pleaded guilty, and was committed for trial. He was then brought box to he become notorious to get caught, and was committed for trial. He was then brought box to his city. and was committed for trial. He was then brought back to this city.

NEW CASES IN MEMPRITS.

The Fever Spreading to Districts that were

MEMPHIS Aug. 14 .- Thirty colored and ten white persons made up the number of new cases reported to the Board of Health to-day. Samuel H. Gibson, bookkeeper of the Appeal office, was officially reported. The new cases are spread far outside the old infected districts. showing that infection has reached points here-tofore recognized as safe. Ten cases of death, including two colored persons, were also re-ported. Among them are Dr. Oscar Berty and

including two colored persons, were also reported. Among them are Dr. Oscar Berty and J. M. Tighe, commission merchant. President Langstaff of the Howards was to-day appointed by the Committee of Safety as delegate to visit Cairo and confer with representatives of the State and National Boards of Health.

There have been a few cases this year duplicated as it is called—those who had yellow fever last year or in former years. This shakes faith somewhat as to the exemption from second attack theory; but those who have had it laugh about it. Everything is becoming dull except the fever business, and that is the absorbing topic of conversation everywhere. The Howards are doing a large amount of good work, and in a manner most satisfactory.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 14.—The following desparations on terms which will enable us and supplying rations on terms which will enable us at supplying rations on terms which will enable

TRENTON, N. J. Aug. 13 .- Justice Scudder of the Supreme Court rendered his decision to-day in the the supreme Court rendered his decision to-day in the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railway tax appeal case, argued last week by the Hon Cortlandt Parker for the railroad, and by the Attorney-General. The follow-ing assessments are reduced. Paterson, Newark and New York branch, from \$7.00 (90) to \$4.45, 453, 25; Newark and Hudson Railroad from \$5.00 to \$3.50, 564 [8. The re-ductions on the docks, wharves, and piers are disal-lowed. The total amount of reduction is \$1,747.55, leav-ing the total State tax to be paid \$30,259,58.

Senators on a Long Journey.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 14.-The Indian Raid WIGHITA, Ran., Aug. 14.—The Indian Raid Commissioners after interviewing and examining Wild Hog and the other prisoners at Lawrence yesterday, arrived at this point last might. Having determined that the bottom facts could only be obtained at the Cheyente Agency, the whole party left at moon to-day for that some the prisoners are conveyances. The distance is 125 miles, and twerry atte conveyances. The distance is 125 miles, sendors Kirkwood. For consumed an making the trip, sendors Kirkwood. For the distance in the party, which started on its long journey to-day in a rain alcorm.

Concy Island's Big Balloon Burst.

The great balloon, the Pioneer, at Manhattar beach, while making an ascension yesterday alternoon, burst when it was four feet from the ground. The gas rushed out, almost sufficiently those in the amphitheatre, and the netting fell down over the basket, which droped to the ground. The balloon cost several thousand dollars.

Again Forbidden to Erect Poles, 🤏 ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 14.-The city officials ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 14.—The city officials have orde. A the American Union Telegraph Company to stop erecting poles ... this city. The line men began putting up the poles last evening. The company has almost completed the line in the Slate. ... it is claimed that this refusal costs them \$2,000 a day.

Boston's Tremont Temple Burning. BOSTON, Aug. 14.-Fire this evening starting in the roof of Tramont Temple, caused the building to be nearly, if not quite ruined, and frightened the guests of the Parker House so badly that they packed up and want out. Loss \$120,000.

PRICE TWO CENTS. THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

IQUIQUE BOMBARDED BY THE CHIL-IAN ADMIRAL

Half an Hour of Terror-The Hunsear, the Union, and the Pileomayo Ordered South to Retaliste upon the Peruvian Ports. PANAMA, Aug. 6 .- The Peruvians appear disposed to take the initiative in the struggle

now going on, once having satisfied themselves of the greater speed of their few ships, insignificant in numbers and strength as compared with their enemies. The last raid of the Huascar incensed the Chilian Admiral, and, unable to catch his antagonist, he returned to Iquique. It is said that he bombarded that city for haif an hour or so on the evening of July 16. His own statements seek to justify his course.

Less than fifty projectiles were thrown into the city, and the centres of the population, even the cuartels of the Peruvian forces, were untouched. Had the bombardment, brief as it touched. Had the bombardment, brief as it was, been directed against the inhabited part of the city, the slaughter would have been fearful. The moment that the news of the affair as Iquique reached the ears of Presidents Prado and Daza at Arica, orders were given to the Huasear. Union, and Pilcomayo to go south and retailate as far as possible on the undefended ports of Chili. This they did. They are said to have encountered no resistance whatever. Peruvian official telegrams further state that they captured the spiendid Chilian transport Bimac, The loss to Chili will be over \$1,000,000.

The people are already exasperated at the course of the war, and the most savage censure is visited on the Government by the press for the inactivity and indelence and stupidity which have characterized their conduct of the war hitherto.

Calama has been evacuated by the Chilians.

nave characterized their conduct of the war hitherto.

Calama has been evacuated by the Chilians, and all their forces have been concentrated at Antolagasta, preparatory, it is said, to a descent upon the Peruvian coast. Business in Peru upon the Peruvian coast is utterly demogalized. There are no outward cargoes from Europe, and the Pacific Steam Navigation Company is now running but one steamer a month through the Straits instead of two as formerly.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN AVEAURA.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN AFFAIRS,
BOGOTA, July 4.—There is a revolution in the
State of Tolima. The national forces have marched to
the theatre of war. Peace reigns in the States of Boyaca
and Santander. In Cundinamarca the Secretary of State,
Arrieta, has resigned, and the Fresident, Senfor Lopez, has
retrograded from his attitude of hostility to the Government of Gen. Troilile. The latter dimitary is proceeding
energetically in the discharge or his difficult duties.
The Assembly of the State of Cauca met in Fogayan,
July 1. As the acts of the previous Assembly had been
declared void, the present body proceeded the call to the
Executive chair Gen. Payan, who had been elected first
Vice. President by the Legislature of 1875, for the completion of the Presidental term of that year, which exjires, according to this ruling, on the Bist of the present
month. CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

ALEXANDER T. STEWART'S BODY.

The Man who Talked with Body-Snatchers

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 14 .- The police here deny that they were at any time called upon to aid the New York police in the search for Alexander T. Stewart's body. Eliaking J. Ford and George A. Sala are well known here. Sala not only carved the Cardiff giant, but it is generally believed that the Fin Ma Choul which Ford and a companion professed to have uncarthed in the Giant's Causeway in Ireland was his handithe Giant's Causeway in Ireland was his handl-work. Ford is absent from the city. At the time of the discovery of the frauds at the County House Dr. Hegoman, the keeper, who with Ford is under indictment, made the remark, which is now considered very singular, that if the com-mittee looked long enough they might find A. T. Stewart's romains around the County House. Sala's story of his negotiations with persons who desired him to engage in exhuming A. T. Stewart's body and petrifying it, is talked of here in connection with Dr. Hegeman's remark.

THE LATEST OLD WORLD NEWS.

The New Austrian Minister. VIENNA, Aug. 14.-An imperial decree is published to-day constituting the new Austrian Ministry, formed by Count Taale, as follows: Count Taale, to be President of the Council and Minis-

ter of the Interior.
Dr. Von Stremayr, Minister of Justice and Public Wor-Baren Julius Von Horst, Minister of National Defence.
Herr Falkenhayn, Minister of Agriculture.
Herr Weidenheim, Minister of Commerce.
Herr Chestek, Minister of Finance.
Herr Zieminikowsky and Herr Prazak, Ministers with-

out portfolio.

Battssex.s, Aug. 14.—The Independance Belga announces that the Emperor Francis Joseph has accepted count Andressy's resignation upon counting the remain in office pending the nomination of his suc-

London, Aug. 14.-The reduction in the wages of the Burnley cotton operatives came in force at many of the mills yesterday. The weavers have called many of the imits yesterday. The weavers have called a meeting for Tuesday to protest against the rejeated reductions. Two of the principal firms of the Dale district, Glasgow, employing between them 4,000 hands, have given notice of a five per cent, reduction, making a reduction of twenty per cent, since the commencement of the depression. These are the mills which have been running on full time. It is feared that the rest of the mills, which are running only four days in each week, will follow suit, which will reduce the operatives to the lowest cold.

The Miners' Conference

LONDON, Aug. 14.-A conference of delegates, representing 200,000 miners, was held in Manchester yes-terday. Mr. Macdonald, President of the conference. perials, ar accounts, resident of the conference, pointed out that there was some opening for miners in the United States, as during the recent degression in the mining industry in Pennsylvania and elsewhere a number of men sought other employment. A reselution with the conference of men sought other employment. A reselution with the conference of men sought other employment. A reselution with the conference of men sought other employment. A reselution with the conference of men sought other employments. A reselution of the conference of the conf

King Cetywayo Tired ... f War.

POST DURNFORD, July

made another effort today

22.—King Cotywayo

erty would be granned by a secretain whether his libhe had begit compiles and if he submitted. He said that
Advices from the systematical by his warriors

dent Jougett by the secreted by his warriors.

Loneous, innest to may his taxes.

July 29 ag 15.—The Shendards Durhan despatch dated
the the position of Cetywayo.

Mr. Grissell in Newgate.

London, Aug. 14.—The House of Commons to-day committed Mr. Charles E. Grissell to Newgate Prison until the proregation of Parliament, as punishment for having evaded the warrant of the Speaker of the House for his arrest. He will be liable to arrest at the next session of Parliament on the original charge of a breach of privilege of the House.

Spain Demanding an Explanation.

MADRID, Aug. 14.-The Spanish Minister of

Poreign Affairs has requested an explanation from the Mexican Government respecting the recent assassination of Spanish subjects in Mexico. It is said that Span intends to demand payment of indemnity to the families of the deceased persons and the punishment of the guilty pare. Panama Cana, Scheme Subscriptions,

Paris, Aug. 14.-The Bourse (no ! spaper!

says M. De Lesseps has received proposals from respect-able American quarters offering to take up the shares of the Panama Canal enterprise which were not subscribed for in France. Negotiations to that end are proceeding.

More Arrests in Russia. ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 14.-Three well-known lawyers have been arrested here cliented with being implicated in the assault on Lieut. Gen. Drentelm. It is reported that one of them, named Bardefaky, has become

Pope Leo's Falling Health. ROME, Aug. 14.—The health and strength of he Pope have visitify declined. His physicians traist on he necessity of an immediate change of air, but the Pope etuses at present to change his residence.

Encounters on the Greek Frontler. CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 14. — Advices from Jamina state that slight encounters have stready taken place user the Greek frontier. The tone of the newspapers in Alliens is becoming warlike.

Serajevo's Great Fire. LONDON, Aug. 15.—A despatch to the Stand-ord from Vienna states that 1.576 houses have been burned at Scraive. The losses will reach 56(50,000) floring. Forty-six soldiers were killed and wounded.

Iron Trade Revival. London, Aug. 14.—In consequence of the ac-tive american demand, every large from making district in the kingdom is showing unmistakable signs of a re-vival in from production.

Shirley H. France's Beath. Boston, Aug. 14,-Shirley H. France, the actor.

died this morning at atlantic Station. He has been in poor health about two years, his iliness resulting from a sunstroke. France was a native of New York city, and about 40 years old. The Thermometer in New York Yesterday,

At Hudnut's pharmacy at 3 A. M. 70°; 6, 70°; 9, 75°; 12 M., 80°; 8); 1', M., 88°; 8, 77°; 9, 70°; 12 M., 72°.

The Signal Office Prediction.

Cooler, northerly to easterly winds, and partis